

AMERICAN FORK CITY COUNCIL
JANUARY 4, 2022
WORK SESSION AGENDA

Members Present:

Kevin Barnes	Council Member
Staci Carroll	Council Member
Ryan Hunter*	Council Member
Rob Shelton	Council Member
Clark Taylor	Council Member

Staff Present:

Bradley J. Frost	Mayor
David Bunker	City Administrator
Camden Bird	Community Services Director
Stephanie Finau	Deputy Recorder
Cherylyn Egner	Legal Counsel
Cameron Paul	Police Chief
George Schade	IT Director
Scott Sensanbaugher	Public Works Director
Patrick O'Brian	Development Services Director

Also present: John Woffinden, Rebecca Andrus, Dr. Benjamin Abbott-BYU Professor, State Representative John Hawkins (state legislature), Eileen Miller (citizen)

The City Council met in a special session and work session on Tuesday, January 4, 2022, at the City Administration Conference Room, 51 East Main Street, commencing at 4:05 p.m.

1. Presentation on Utah Lake Development

Mayor Brad Frost shared his position with the Utah Lake Commission - there has been a lot of discussion and press about an actual meeting that was supposed to be held at the capital by the lakefront property owners and they are claiming that they are the experts. There's a lot of talking of who is the expert on Utah Lake and what is the best science. He reached out to Dr. Abbot as an assistant professor at BYU to share his opinion. To paraphrase, he feels it's more like putting science before any kind of development proposal agenda on the lake. Mayor Frost stated that he feels the science speak for itself, don't get ahead of things just for the purpose of the economy.

Mayor Frost invited Dr. Abbott to share his professional opinion. He is an assistant professor of Ecosystem Ecology. Mayor Frost noted that students, as well as other professionals within the field, have been coming to the meetings and commenting and cautioning about development of Utah Lake. American Fork has property along the lake. This act will affect all those along the Wasatch Front. He noted that he's trying to look at it with an objective opinion as in traffic flow, MAG, if there was a city the size of Orem on Utah Lake how that would affect I-15. It's important to consider transportation systems to and from the lake.

Mayor Frost also recognized Rep. John Hawkins from the state and thanked him for being there.

Assistant Professor of Ecosystem Ecology at BYU Dr. Benjamin Abbot began by stating the research presented that evening is from the Utah Lake symposium which took place in August 2021. He wanted to present the consensus view from the research community. All resources and citations can be found at <https://pws.byu.edu/utah-lake>. In the research and management community he acknowledged they haven't been doing an effective job sharing the research they have been doing and this website consists of all research done on Utah Lake in a non-technical format. There is also a group, *Conserve Utah Valley*, which consists of local groups ranging from commerce business interest and environmental community, which has been very concerned about this issue. They have a website called dontpaveutahlake.org (Utah Lake Conservation Coalition) where you can find additional information. Dr. Abbott clarified that this group gets into the more political side of things, where he's trying to stay with the science. Mayor Frost added that this is the same group that led the coalition to preserve Bridal Veil Falls.

Dr. Abbott said the Salt Lake Tribune is inaccurate in what they show about Utah Lake. Public perception of Utah Lake is in a state of disorder. The Division of Environmental Equality is given the task to give warnings when there are algal blooms, and it shuts down a portion of the lake. There is no process to let people know that the lake is open after a few days or a couple of weeks after the issue has been cleared, so that leads people to think the lake is a disaster all summer.

Current status based on the research is quite interesting, 4 points:

1. Habitat and biodiversity are increasing. There's been about thirty years of concerted restoration work. Just this year the June Suckers were down listed and that's a national accomplishment which doesn't happen very often and it's because of communities around the lake that have been working together to help restore habitat. There have been hundreds of restoration projects on the lake.
2. Water flow to the lake has increased. The lake now has senior water rights. The Great Salt Lake was at an all-time low a couple of months ago. Despite the mega-drought Utah Lake water flow has been maintained and even increased. The lake is four feet below compromise and lower than usual but compared to the Great Salt Lake and other surrounding lakes and reservoirs, Utah Lake is doing better. In June, there was a planned water release for the ecological status.
3. Algal bloom intensity, extent, and frequency are decreasing for the lake due to increasing water flow to the lake. Nutrient flow to the lake has also been decreased. Wastewater plants have been upgraded.

Council Member Rob Shelton talked about how the lake is lower than it historically has been. Part of it is because of the drought, but also more water was being stored in the mountains. The water is being used as it comes down and not much water is making it into the lake as there used to be. He asked if there was any metrical measure being used to talk about the historical levels. Dr. Abbott said there is a very detailed record of the level of Utah Lake. It was actually the first monitored water body in Utah from when the pioneers built a dam that controlled the Jordan River outflow. From that time, records have been kept every year with multiple readings from different times of the year where the water level is.

Council Member Rob Shelton clarified that he was talking about the inflow, from that time what is the input to the diluted fact, so they can say the level has either increased or decreased. Dr. Abbott replied that the Provo River and Spanish Fork River have constant gauges that are run by the USGS. The American Fork River doesn't always flow to the lake depending on the time of year. Everything is low due to the drought. Even if there are farmers upstream that want to use the water, it must go to the lake first since the lake has senior water rights. This conservative management of Utah Lake has been acting as a buffer for the Great Salt Lake. There would be even worse conditions now if care was not being taken to make sure some water makes it to Utah Lake. The darkest period of Utah Lake was in the 1930's. The lake dried out several times because there was so much water diversion.

Council Member Kevin Barnes referred to the second bullet to ask for clarification from Dr. Abbott. He said that water flow to the lake has increased but some of the things being said says it's a decreased. Dr. Abbott said we are in a 20-year mega drought. All the rivers are lower, but the proportions of the rivers flowing to Utah Lake has increased. There are cooperative water agreements with users upstream. In Utah, it's a use it or lose it with water rights. The state is running a water banking pilot that allows farmers to return some of their water flow to the river if they don't need it. This maintains their water rights and that increases water to Utah Lake. Because of these agreements the American Fork River and Provo River never go dry. These agreements have been put into place in the last twenty years or so.

4. The public is becoming more aware of Utah Lake, but there is still a lot of widespread misconceptions of what the lake was before and what it should be. Very few people know point 3. He again recognizes this is the fault of the research community. He took another jab at the Salt Lake Tribune and how maybe they're not helping the misconceptions. There is a photography club that takes pictures of how beautiful the lake is. There are groups on social media with photos from the lake during all of the seasons with thousands of followers. He said there are people who travel from outside of Utah to take pictures of Utah Lake. There are amazing wildlife viewing opportunities. 35 million birds come through the Utah Lake system as part of the Pacific fly-a-way. It's a hotspot of biodiversity. Dr. Abbott mentioned phragmites are being controlled and provides some ecosystem services and habitat, not as good as the native vegetation but you take what you can get in this changing world.

Why does the lake matter?

- Regulation of local climate (source of precipitation, cooling in summer)
The lake effect is similar to what happens with the Great Salt Lake, just on a smaller scale. Depending on the year 5%-15% of the snowpack is thanks to evaporation on Utah Lake.
- Water source for communities around and downstream of the lake – it's not used for drinking water but is used for industry downstream and agriculture.
- Crucial habitat, about 1400 species, including invertebrates and microbes: 35 million birds and 10 million fish
- Free removal of nutrients and pollutants by the lake ecosystem by the water flow, as well as the lakebed itself
- Protects air quality (dry lakebed) – Places that haven't managed their lakes well, including the Salt Lake Valley, have issues with dust after the Salt Lake valley has issue with dust due to dried lakes in some areas. He talked about Owens Lake in Los Angeles and how it's similar in size to Utah Lake except they didn't protect its water rights and now they're

spending \$10-\$20 million dollars a year on dust abatement because it's such a source of local air pollution.

- World-class recreation and views – it's underappreciated right now by many members of the community
- Spiritual and cultural significance – Utah Lake saved the Mormon pioneers in 1834-1835. They had crop failures, but they harvested June Suckers that not only saved people in the area, but members throughout the Mormon colonies in the western territories of the time.

Utah Lake is shallow because it's at the bottom of the ancient Lake Bonneville lakebed. Lake Bonneville covered most of Northern Utah. It deposited that flat valley. There's about 10,000 feet of unconsolidated sediment underneath Utah Lake. Most of that was built up during the Lake Bonneville period. This area has a rich human history. People have lived in this area for at least 20,000 years back Native American times. The Timpanogos Nation was there before the Mormons arrived in 1850.

In the Utah Statehood (1896)

- Utah Lake and all water bodies were granted sovereign land status to the state of Utah: what used to be a territory, now it's a state. The state can now manage all the navigable waters.
- These sovereign state lands can be managed by the state and held in a permanent trust for the people Utah present and future. This was the case for the Great Salt Lake, Bear Lake, and was the case for Utah Lake until recently.

After statehood, Utah Lake was really a center of recreation and community development. There were seven resorts that existed all around Utah Lake. There was a dance boat, for example: the U.S.S Showboat on the lake. Water diversions combined with a mega-drought very similar to the conditions we are in now in during the early 1900's resulted in Utah Lake drying up. There was a state of emergency declared. This had a huge effect on agriculture, and on property values around the lake. They put in place careful regulation of the tributaries going to Utah Lake. This was the first time it was kept track of who was taking water from where to make sure to maintain the ecosystem. The lake had a short-term recovery.

There was a conflict during the 1970's during the oil crisis. The federal government wanted to come in and drill for oil Utah Lake. This was during a period when gas prices were high due to conflict in the Middle East. The Utah local leaders and state appealed and ended up going to the Supreme Court. They said under the Equal Footing and Public Trust Doctrines the federal government couldn't do that unless they had the state's approval. The Supreme Court awarded in the state's favor.

Utah Lake use to have emergent vegetation, such as reeds, growing far into the lake because it's so shallow. During the 1960's and 1970's this changed from being emergent vegetation to algae and cyanobacteria. Carp was introduced to in the late 1800's to save the lake but it became invasive. This affected many of the native fish as well as mollusks and other invertebrates. The 1980's saw a spread of phragmites and other non-vegetations. Shortly thereafter was the beginning of the restoration projects. There was the Clear Water Act, as well as regulations about what could be put into the lake. 1986 was the year the June Sucker was listed as endangered. Utahlake.org has an active list of the ongoing restoration projects. 80% of the carp have now been removed from the lake. The ecosystem is amazingly productive.

Council Member Staci Carroll asked if the carp was introduced to the lake, why did it take so long to shift the ecosystem to not have the emergent plants and more algae? Dr. Abbott replied ecosystems show a threshold behavior, they can take one hit. Once there was enough carp it shifted. In the 60's and 70's the value was growing rapidly, and we didn't do a lot of wastewater treatment as we are doing now. This put a lot of nutrients in the lake. This allowed the population of carp to grow faster with the added productivity. The carp originally were also being harvested for food. Carp as food went out of vogue, so fishing for carp went down. The phragmites also didn't become invasive until around that time.

Council Member Clark Taylor asked if there is some worry with the carp removal because they reproduce so quickly - is there going to be a continued effort to remove the carp? Dr. Abbott replied that carp removal efforts are on a continued planned on an ongoing basis. There is a local business that removes the carp. When they started the carps had PCB's (a type of pollution) in them that came from transformers and electronics. When these explode it goes downstream. Removing that much carp removes some of the PCB's and heavy metals from the lake. The tissue samples from the fish are in much better shape now, and soon they will be able to use them for commercial purposes. There's not much of a food demand, but a possibility for cat food. With the 80% number there is a lot of by-catch, which means other species are being affected. There has been talk of using genetically modified carp, called "daughterless carp" which only produce males.

Utah Lake Water Quality Study will come out next year or the year after on how to best restore the lake. Restoration efforts have been highly successful. Utah Lake has been the best in the ecological status of lakes in the U.S. 2/3 of the lakes in the U.S. are experiencing harmful algal blooms. This doesn't mean that all is well in Utah Lake, but it does mean there has been a lot of progress. Utah Lake's status is about average for the waterbodies in the state of Utah.

Council Member Kevin Barnes asked Dr. Abbott how to understand intensity. He asked if it's how thick it is, how deep it is, how big it is. Dr. Abbott replied that it's measured by satellites, and they look at the greenness of the water. It correlates with the water samples, so when they say intensity, they say how severe and how thick it is. 35 years of satellite data show decreasing trend in algal blooms for most of the lake. Areas with wastewater and urban runoff show no change or increase (Hansen et al, 2018)

Mr. John Woffinden asked Dr. Abbott about the chart and how he mentioned the deeper the blue the better it is? Is that due to the natural warm springs in the area? Dr. Abbott replied that there could be a relationship. The stronger the trend the deeper the algal blooms. This is an active area geologically. The groundwater source could help it recover faster. Some areas don't have any direct nutrient inputs into the lake. We turned down the nutrients and turned up the water. He said they understand a lot of the trends but they're still learning about causes for those things. This is a point where the water quality study is going to be really helpful.

One really important point is that there's a widespread understanding that the lakebed is very polluted and in bad shape. There have been two independent studies that have done dozens of core samples from around the lake. There have been measurements of heavy metals and pollutants and thankfully the sediment of Utah Lake is in very good condition. It has been suggested to dredge. Dr. Abbott noted that no freshwater dredging of that size has ever been done, and that's not typical best restoration practice. The lakebed is important because of the biogeochemistry going on that removes the nutrients. They don't want to destroy what the lakebed is already doing.

City Administrator David Bunker pointed out the springs that are all over underneath the lake. He wondered if it were to be dredged, what would it do to the springs, does it affect them differently? Dr. Abbott replied that Utah Lake is geologically active. Multiple faults go across it and through the fractures and faults the hot water comes up. There was a study that just came out of UVU this year that shows the ground water input is really important as it accounts for almost half of the water that flows into the lake. We see what goes in the from river but what is seeping up in the lake is important. The sediment of Utah Lake is known as a marl. Utah Lake is super mucky, the marl is unconsolidated. When the water evaporates leaves a scale sort of similar to what happens with hard water accumulating on the bottom of the lake. It removes phosphorus when it precipitates out. It's an unknown, maybe the springs can push back through after it's been dredged.

City Administrator David Bunker said if we dredge, we could unconfine and release some other source upstream. Dr. Abbott responded ecological restoration has moved away from dredging for that reason. Dredging often makes it worse, and then there are also unintended consequences in larger systems. It's not like a pond in your backyard. There is a saying that nature knows best – it probably was the way it was for a reason.

Council Member Kevin Barnes said he was guessing that the water coming up is pretty good clear water and asked if that helped control everything. Dr. Abbott replied that good quality means it doesn't have contamination from nutrients, microplastics, heavy metals, or things from us. Because of where Utah Lake due to Lake Bonneville the water is brackish. The ground water is pretty high in dissolved solids. It doesn't mean that it's polluted.

City Administrator David Bunker asked for clarification on the map being shown with phosphorus inflow, he wondered if that is where there is more phosphorus coming into the lake (red regions on map chart). Dr. Abbott discussed the chart showing the phosphorus. Before the wastewater started getting treated the sediments might have been loaded and they are still picking it up here. One wouldn't want to interpret this to say this is where currently nutrients come in.

Public Works Director Scott Sensanbaugher asked if that was in the sediment and not the water. Dr Abbott said that was correct.

City Administrator David Bunker asked Dr. Abbot if he knows the concentration of phosphorus naturally in the Provo River coming into the lake. Dr. Abbott responded that he didn't know off-hand. He said it's hard as not all nutrients are created equal. It's total phosphorus, and most of total phosphorus is inaccessible to the algae trying to grow. The phosphate coming from wastewater treatment is a reactive phosphorus which the yummiest form of phosphorus. We've come a long way in upgrading the wastewater and removing nutrients. This is a landmark success. It was this June where the June Suckers were down listed.

In 2017 a company (Lake Restoration Solutions, LLC) wanted to build artificial islands over approximately 1/5 of the surface of the lake. Because of the Equal Footing Act the lakebed is held in a trust and sovereign to the people of Utah. They ended up talking with the state legislature to sponsor the Utah Lake Amendments bill that is a pathway to the lakebed potentially being developed. So, it can be developed if you show that the build is benefitting the public and not permanently reducing the resource.

2018 HB 272 – Utah Lake amendments. (Bill to go against)

- Part 1 General Provisions describing the lake
- Part 2 Utah Lake Restoration Project. – Legislative management committee can authorize the division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL) to manage all sovereign lands to dispose of state land in and around Utah Lake in exchange for what they have termed “comprehensive restoration.” When the FFSL is evaluating proposals, they should look at the potential revenue to local city government, state property, and the timetable of feasibility of the project. The whole legislative doesn’t have to approve that, it’s just the Legislative Management Committee. It’s a small group that can potentially approve the transfer of Utah Lake.

The bill did pass in 2018 without any debate and it was under the radar, which was unsurprising. Because of the changes of how land was managed this project got started. There is a 250-page letter proposal of this project that you can find at FFSL still. The summary is that it’s a for-profit venture to develop the islands to house 200-500k residents on the lake. They are promising to solve all the lake’s problems at no cost to taxpayers; however, this would be the largest land transfer of sovereign lands in state history. 20,000 acres of land and to put it in perspective it’s 8 times larger than any dredged island that has ever been made anywhere in the world. This project would be almost 400 times larger than any freshwater dredging project that has ever been done.

They are saying the whole lake needs to be dredged because the sediments of the lake are bad and it will cost billions of dollars that we will never be able to pay for that, so you must exchange the lakebed to let us do that. They claimed to have \$6.5 billion dollars in external undisclosed funding for the project; however, they requested and received a \$10 million loan guarantee through the Governor’s Office of Economic Development last year. They submitted a pre-proposal to the EPA for \$893 million for loans to get started on dredging and permitting. They were not invited to submit a proposal.

Council Member Clark Taylor asked if the designs (shown on PowerPoint) were really the plans that were submitted as they were mimicking the Delicate Arch and Rainbow Bridge. Dr. Abbott went on to say they are making claims not based on science. We’ve tried to work with them and engage publicly in panels with them. They continue to make claims that if we don’t do something drastic there will be no Utah Lake in ten years. Dr. Abbott feels like they’re trying to justify because you don’t do something drastic if you’re going in a good direction.

Another problem with this project is the lead designer on Lake Restoration Solutions is Roger Scott, who is the same person that oversaw the planning and development in Dubai of artificial islands that failed and was not built. Our Utah Lake developments would be fourteen times larger than the Dubai projects. Those projects failed because they were too big, and they were not designed well. It caused huge ecological problems. There were more algal blooms, and this killed marine life in the ocean bed. They ended up over \$60 billion in debt and were bought out by the Dubai government. It is not a good model for our community. It would change the natural characteristics of the lake that have made it so resilient and are so important to its recovery right now. They say they will somehow make the lake clear, deeper, and reduce or eliminate evaporation. Dr. Abbott feels it defaces the valley and is a betrayal of all the people before who have worked to be good stewards of that resource. The previous week more than 100 ecologists and environmental scientists had signed on to a letter against the lake restoration saying there is fatal flaws in this development and we should not be using taxpayers’ money to fund this. Provo City was also presenting resolution to ask the legislature to be good stewards.

Representative Keven Stratton is proposing legislation to amend or to repeal HB272 to fix some of the issues. He will present that the following Tuesday at 6:30 P.M. at UVU. Dr. Abbott's recommendation is that we should repeal or seriously amend the 2018 law that created this loophole for that kind of irresponsible development. We need to expand ongoing restoration and rehabilitation efforts that are bearing fruit for the community and look toward the future while the lake is improving with growth in the valley. He feels they should be strategic in how they're growing in the valley.

Mayor Frost pointed out that a lot of what Dr. Abbott talked about is what is discussed in the Utah Lake Commission. The June Suckers and the phragmites are something they tackle on a monthly basis. The June Sucker has been a huge victory for the commission when it was upgraded to a better class. It is the body that worked with all agencies that makes it happen. Dr. Abbott said he should have emphasized that Utah Lake Commission coordinates all the projects in and around Utah Lake.

Council Member Rob Shelton asked if this development group presented to other commission or other cities. Dr. Abbot responded that they have been meeting privately with different groups and have approached some cities. They met with the Utah Lake Commission; they have met several times with the legislature. One of the reasons why we organized the August symposium was because we realized that the legislature has only heard the developer's pitch: everything is going bad in Utah Lake, nothing is going to work and you may as well get rid of it now. He said they would love to have another panel where people can ask questions and find out where everyone is getting their evidence.

Council Member Rob Shelton asked if the legislature ever came back to the commission. He thinks one thing that's great about the commission is that it takes all the local stakeholders and puts representation in one group. Mayor Frost replied that they have FFSL, DWQ, and they also have a representative of the state from the senate and the house

Mayor Frost said currently it is proposed to wipe out the Utah Lake Commission in favor of an authority. They are not asking; they are just stating what they are proposing. We are somewhat at their mercy - it is an interlocal granted permission by the state of Utah. We are watching it and next meeting he's planning to present a resolution that states the good that is provided by Utah Lake Commission. It's a way of showing they are here, established, have good working relationships, and need more funding. The city pays in about \$8,000 a year (based on population) and state kicks in money, and they go off a lot of state grants for things out there. They must be very creative about getting money. The city currently has about \$4 million received from the county and state to restore the Boat Harbor. It will receive a facelift. They received a one-time appropriation of over \$9 million last year. If they can get ongoing appropriation to the commission, that is the tool to keep doing restoration projects. The heart and desire are in the commission.

Council Member Rob Shelton feels like the commission is closer to the people as far as getting the real pulse of what's going on. He asked if there was a way for the commission to talk to a committee rather than the whole legislature. Mayor Frost replied that with the restoration project and potentially the Lake Authority, if every city and town adopt a resolution and it was statewide, as a guiding document to lobby for or against not in the interests of the cities and the lake. Success of the lake is a success for us. The league will be very active this session.

Mayor Frost reminded everyone that this was also going in front of Provo City Council that evening. He asked Dr. Abbott if they could use the information he shared because he was preparing to put this presentation and add it to the council agenda. Mayor Frost went on to share he feels like American Fork has never been afraid to lead out in preservation.

State Representative John Hawkins referred to Council Member Rob Shelton about whether they have any Utah County representation. Keven Stratton is the Chair of the Natural Resources Committee. He is in Orem and is running this bill to repeal HB272 and he is a great advocate for this. He also believes there will be others that will be supportive of this. He asked what the difference is between Utah Lake Authority and Utah Lake Commission.

Mayor Frost said he couldn't speak to that because he hasn't seen the bill. It would be speculation. He said when he's called to get a copy of the bill, it says it's being held up. Its draft form last year was shut down hard in committee. They have spent a lot of time and manpower getting the sponsor tools and feedback and there is no bill. It could have a substantial impact on the city. He would love to see the whole bill in its totality: the taxation, the funding, not just the framework of the authority itself but also the funding. He expressed his frustration since they've been working on it for two years.

Dr. Abbott stated his non-legal expert opinion, it's a question of timing where they are waiting on the state comprehensive study on Utah Lake and have that before they decide how they want to restructure. As long as the specter of the islands project is out there it's hard to figure out how to move forward until the HB272 issue is resolved. They need to get protection back for Utah Lake and then figure out how to move forward.

Ms. Eileen Miller introduced herself as a citizen. She watches all the city's agendas to see what is coming up. She worked for twenty years in the State Senate as the State Recorder on the Floor. In 1972 the Utah Lake Land Authority was created. She happened to have Senate bill from 1989, where there was a project being proposed that was very similar to the that is being proposed now. The difference between the Utah Lake Authority and the Utah Lake Commission is one is being heavily influenced by developers and the other is very influenced by people who want to preserve. She showed Senate Bill 77 from 1989. The BYU Eco Engineering Department did a lot of work before. The difference is that HB272 got sneaked through and House Bill 77 from 1989 did not ever made it to the board. The plans are almost identical. She didn't hear about the core sample on the bottom of the lake because she was late to the meeting, but she knew before they were hoping to find precious metals. All graphs are the same drawings as this plan just now being presented by a different developer.

Mayor Frost added that he sat on the governance advisory board, the authority on the commission – they determined what authority was granted to them. The same things can be granted to the commission if the state desired. He doesn't want to be viewed as anti-Utah Lake Authority, but he will be pro-Utah Lake Commission until he sees the bill.

City Administrator David Bunker said he agreed with Dr. Abbott that they should be following the science of it. Enough work has not been done on the lake to really know the science yet. TSSD received a grant from legislature to build these liminal corrals. Basically, trying to create that ecology within a confined area in the lakebed to see if they can get the ecology to change. The lake is so shallow that the wave action takes a toll on the liminal corrals, but they are doing things to get data. They don't know all the impact it will have on the lake. With 200,000-500,000 people

living on the lake, he wondered about the pollution. He wants to know if they would build a wastewater treatment on the lake. He doesn't think that anyone has looked at the pollution loading that would be created by putting a huge city out on the lake. He thinks it could be catastrophic to the lake and premature to decide without the science.

Mayor Frost says he's been called a fear monger for introducing that topic in certain groups. The commission has invested \$1.2 million dollars. Scientists have come to the commission because it is so unique to be a part of this in this core sample. It's still another year out from having the findings of this scientific panel. Mayor Frost asked for support from the council about the resolution because they have not seen the bill and they cannot view it by the time this is passed.

Council Member Clark Taylor stated he was all for about putting something forward the next Tuesday. All of Utah County cities ought to on board on this. All is critical to us for the economy, the traffic, the wastewater etc., for all the surrounding cities. In our current situation, everything matters. It's time to stand up.

Mayor Frost said stated that they want to clean up the phosphorus levels. He's very passionate about this. He felt like last session they didn't speak up loud enough about this. They will rally other cities around this and asked the council members to do their part with their counterparts on councils. They are going to organize themselves.

2. Adjourn.



Stephanie Finau
Deputy Recorder